The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law and Land Office,
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Practice in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clearfield and Elk.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Upstairs in Stockwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. SETH C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give prompt attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in the profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanSooy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also appointed one to buy for me. He will give information cheerfully, in my absence, of Bingham Estate, in McKean County Pa. office in Smith's
Purchasing's Office in the Court House.
ROBT C SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits.
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA
G. W. SARTWELL. S. B. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Olean, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped

W. T. CALLAR,
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS. C. K. JAMES
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. E. SIBRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc,
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.

P. E. STONE, Clerk, late Proprietor of the Olean House.
OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, Convenient to Depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDEVENT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and Vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his New Quarters,
Over the Post-Office.
He is prepared to do
Shaving and Hair Dressing,
In the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of
CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it at expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL KAHR

Stick to Your Trade.

Wise men always
Affirm and says
That 'tis best for a man
Diligently
For to apply
To the business he can,
And in no wyse
To enterprise
Another faculty.
A cymple tailor
Should not go smaltar
In philosophie;
Nor caught a peddlar
Become a meddlar
In theologie.

—*Sir Thomas More.*

GIBBS, THE PIRATE.

About the first of November, 1830, the brig Vineyard sailed from New Orleans, bound for Philadelphia. William Thornby was the master of the vessel, and William Roberts the mate. The crew numbered seven: James D. Jeffers; Henry Atwell; Albert Church; John Brownrigg; James Talbot; Robert Dawes, a boy; and Tom, a young mulatto, born in Delaware, who acted as cook.

Tom was the first of the crew who came aboard, and while handling the freight, he observed that a considerable amount of specie came also, in kegs and bags. When the Vineyard was five days out at sea, the crew—as sailors sometimes do—were comparing accounts as to how much money each had, when Tom carelessly remarked that there was plenty of it on board. "Then let's have it," said Atwell. Tom at first thought that this was a mere jest. But Atwell's words had kindled a thought among his messmates, and when they somehow, in course of a week, discovered that fifty thousand dollars were aboard, the silent thought flashed into desire, and desire into a conspiracy to seize the treasure. Much secret plotting followed, and while the men were talking over their plans, the boy Dawes was sent to converse with the officers, so as to divert their attention and prevent suspicion, but in these plottings it does not appear that Brownrigg took any part.

Eventually their counsels took the form of a resolve. It was resolved that as both the master and mate were old men, they should die, and make room for the enterprise and success of younger and more active men. Moreover, that as the mate was peevish in disposition and abrupt in manner, he was especially deserving of death.

Atwell soon after sought the young mulatto, and laid before him these matured plans, telling him that the conspirators formed the strongest party on board, and that they would take the lives, not only of the officers, but of such of the men as would not join them. The cook then consulted with Church, who advised him not to betray his messmates; and so, hesitating and at last yielding, he became confederate with them.

The time fixed upon for the act of murder and piracy was the night of the 23d of November. The master was to fall by the hands of Jeffers and the cook. The mate was assigned to Atwell and Church.

When the night arrived, the Vineyard was off stormy Hatteras. The master stood on the quarter-deck. The mate was down in the cabin. Brownrigg was aloft. The cook was silently in waiting forward, and the boy Dawes was at the helm. Presently, Dawes called the cook aft to trim the light in the binnacle. Tom hastened to obey, and as he passed Captain Thornby he struck him on the back of the neck with a pump-brake. The captain fell, crying "murder!" Tom repeated the blows till the captain was dead. Then came Jeffers, and together they threw the body overboard.

Aroused by the noise, Mr. Roberts, the mate, came hastening up the companion ladder. Atwell and Church were waiting in the darkness for him at the top. One of them struck him down the ladder with a club, but failed to kill him. Jeffers rushed down the ladder to complete the work, but it was so dark that he could not find his victim. He hastened up again for the binnacle light. With this he descended and seized the disabled mate. A struggle followed below. The mate fought stoutly for his life. Atwell jumped into the pit, but still the mate held his stand against both of them. Then followed Church, and with his aid, the exhausted mate was dragged on deck, beaten to helplessness, and pitched overboard. He was not dead, but swam after the vessel for several minutes, crying for help. Then he sank into the depths forever.

Dawes stood by the helm and witnessed all these deeds. The pirates were at last in full possession of the brig. The cook busied himself in washing up the bloody deck, declaring, with an oath, that "though he had heard that the stains of the blood of a murdered person could not be washed out, he would wipe out these." Then followed a drink all around, and then they got up the money bags.

The treasure was distributed in equal portions to all on board. Brownrigg and Talbot were assured that if they would keep the secret and share the plunder, they should receive no injury. They feigned to comply.

Jeffers, the leader in these crimes, now took command of the brig. He was an old buccaneer. He knew the outlook of the seas, and he decided that it would be best to find some secure hiding place where they might bury their plunder. For this purpose they steered northeast toward the eastern point of Long Island, probably, like Kidd, seeking the shores of Gardiner's island. In a few days they sighted Long Island, but their course had brought them too far to the westward. They found themselves within twenty miles of South Hampton light. There they resolved to leave the vessel in their boats.

A gale blew them still further westward along the coast, and at length, though it was hazardous from the boisterous seas, they determined to attempt to land. Atwell scuttled the brig, and got into the jolly boat with Church and Talbot. Jeffers, Brownrigg, Dawes and the cook put off in the long boat. Two miles from the shore, the jolly boat swamped on a bar, and all on board were drowned. The long boat was in great danger, and was only saved by throwing overboard several bags of specie.

By this time they had passed Rockaway and were off Jamaica bay. Here, among the chain of islets at its mouth, they sought a hiding place for their treasure. After great effort they made a landing, first on Pelican island, and then crossed to Great Barn or Barren island, which is separated from Coney island by a narrow inlet. On this island they buried their money bags, filled mostly with Mexican dollars, part of which were afterwards discovered by the washing away of the sands by storms.

Soon afterward they met a sportsman who told them where they had landed. Thence gaining the mainland, they came to the house of a Mr. Johnson, to whom Brownrigg gave information of their crimes. They proceeded further to Mr. Leonard's house, where they procured a wagon. As they were getting into it, Brownrigg cried out that they were murderers and refused to accompany them. Mr. Leonard immediately sent for a magistrate. Jeffers and Dawes were secured, but Tom, the cook, escaped to the woods, whither he was soon followed and captured.

The prisoners were taken to Flatbush. There they were put in charge of police marshals Henry L. Merritt and Stevenson, and carried to New York. On the way they made a confession to the officers, Tom telling the whole story, occasionally prompted by Jeffers. They admitted that Brownrigg was innocent, but were not so favorable to Dawes.

Jeffers—his real name—gave on assumed name to his captors, viz.: Charles or George Gibbs. Tom gave his correct name, Thomas L. Wansley. They were arraigned in March, 1831, Dawes being the witness for the prosecution. During the trial the iron visage of Gibbs was sometimes darkened with transient emotion, but he had abandoned all hope of escape, and for most of the time sat with his hands between his knees, calmly surveying the scene. Wansley was agitated, and trembled visibly when he rose to hear the verdict.

On being asked what he had to say, the latter remarked that the witness had failed to state the inadvertent manner in which he first informed the crew of the money being on board. But, said he, when white men are the judges, a difference of color causes difference of treatment, and so he had no more to say. He was quite coherent in his remarks, and distinct in utterance. Gibbs spoke fluently, rapidly, and with propriety. He declared himself innocent of the murder of the mate, but said he had helped to throw the captain overboard. Church and Dawes, he said, had insisted on the murders. Wansley and Gibbs were then sentenced to execution on the 22d of April.

To Justice James Hopcon, Gibbs gave this sketch of his life: He was born in Providence, Rhode Island. At an early age he was placed on board the United States sloop of war Hornet, under Captain James Lawrence, and was present in the action when she sunk the British brig Peacock, in 1813. The next year he was a seaman on the ill-fated Chesapeake when Lawrence fell. Being captured with the vessel, after his exchange he pursued a roving and dissipated life, until at length he joined a Colombian privateer, the Maria, Captain Bell. Soon after, her crew of fifty men, mostly Spaniards, seized the vessel and hoisted the black flag. So, in 1816, he began his career as a pirate.

After capturing several ships he was chosen leader of the buccaneers, and sailed the Spanish main for four years in the new schooner Piccioni. Their invariable practice was to murder the crews and destroy the vessels. Arrangements had been made with a capitalist of Havana, Don Jose Rivera, by which the pirates landed their plunder at Cape San Antonio. This respectable merchant then sent his agents and received it, sold it, and accounted for the proceeds. The Piccioni once narrowly escaped capture by the British frigate Coronation. In October, 1821, the pirates captured a ship from Charleston and had taken her to San Antonio. They were busy unloading her cargo, when the United States brig Enterprise, Captain Kearny, hove in sight, and, seeing the vessels at anchor, sent her boats to attack them. A serious engagement followed. The pirates defended themselves for some time behind a four-gun battery, but were defeated with considerable loss, and were forced to abandon their vessels and booty and fly to the mountains. They left hot poisoned coffee on the cabin tables, hoping the American officers would drink it. This statement was confirmed by Captain Kearny.

In 1826, during the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, Gibbs received a lieutenant's commission in the service of the latter republic, and joined the Twenty-fifth of May, a ship of twenty-four guns, under Admiral Brown. Soon after he was put in command of a privateer of two guns and sixteen men, in which he was captured by the Brazilians. After his release, he sought a command in the service of the dey of Algiers, in the war against France. He made his way to Europe, but the French fleet prevented his arrival at Algiers, and he returned to Boston. Then he sailed to New Orleans, and there he made his last and fatal venture in shipping as a common sailor on the Vineyard.

The final scene is thus described in the New York *Mercantile Advertiser* of April 23, 1831: Yesterday at six minutes past twelve, George Gibbs and Thomas Wansley were executed on Ellis' island, for piracy committed on the brig Vineyard. In the morning about nine o'clock, according to the arrangements of Mr. Morris, the marshal, the prisoners were taken on board the steamboat Bellona, at the Bellevue wharf, under an escort of United States marines, agreeable to an order of government, and conveyed to Ellis' island, where they arrived a few minutes before ten. We believe it was the intention of Mr. Morris to have executed them at ten, but the first request Gibbs made yesterday was that he might live "till the sun was up," and he was gratified. When on the island, Gibbs requested to see Dawes, the boy who was on board the Vineyard at the time of the piracy, and who took a part therein. He was brought before Gibbs, who gave him in a fervent tone much excellent advice.

About half-past eleven the prisoners were conducted from the room on Ellis' island, in which they were lodged, to the place of execution. After the rope was adjusted around the neck of each, Gibbs, and then Wansley, addressed the multitude; but the hum of many voices rendered all they said unintelligible, save to those who stood by their very side.

The Rev. Mr. Tappen, chaplain of the Bellevue prison, and the Rev. Messrs. Dunbar, Carter, Wright and Quin attended them, and after some devotional exercise in which the culprits joined, exactly at six minutes past twelve they were launched into eternity. Wansley, the colored man, made not, that we could observe, a single struggle; but Gibbs, for four minutes, seemed by the contortions of his frame to suffer severe agony; during the course of which he raised up his hand and lifted the cap, partly, from his face. After hanging one hour, the bodies of the unfortunate but guilty criminals were cut down and sent to the college of physicians and surgeons (in Barclay street) pursuant to sentence.

The concourse of spectators was immense. The little island was crowded with men, women, and children, and on the waters around were innumerable boats laden with passengers, from the steamboat and schooner down to the yawl and canoe. One or two boats were upset but no lives were lost.

A Millionaire's Threat.

Some years ago John Mackey, of the firm of Mackey & Fair, and an equal partner with Flood & O'Brien, of San Francisco, used to carry his bucket and work on the lowest levels for $4 per day. By a fortunate streak of luck in stock ventures he suddenly acquired a very healthy bank account. It was about this time that he did something in the way of a stock transaction to displease Sharon, who was then manager of the Bank of California agency in Virginia City. Sharon became very much exercised over the affair, and in the course of a very wordy altercation which ensued, impertinently said to Mackey: "I will make it my business to see that you again resume the packing of your dinner bucket at $4 per day." At all events this is the way the story went at the time. Now John Mackey is the richest man on the Pacific coast, while Sharon, by the failure of the bank of California, must be seriously crippled, if not, indeed, embarrassed beyond recovery. And it may be that the very identical and ill-advised threat had much to do with bringing on the present calamity. Who knows?

Sea Coast Storms.

Within the past fifteen years every portion of the Southern coast of the United States has been visited by these cyclones, but those who have studied the laws of storms will have noticed that while they are equally as severe on the Atlantic coast, between the mouth of the Savannah river and the Chesapeake, as further south there has been less damage reported north of Savannah and Cape Fear river. The secret of this is that north of the Cape Fear river there is a high land, that serves as a barrier to the encroachments of the sea, while the further south we go the lower is the land and the greater is its liability to be submerged by heavy tidal waves caused by severe tropical storms. The entire coast of Florida, Louisiana and Texas being only a few feet above high tide register, is more subject to overflow than higher coast lines; hence, whenever we hear of a disaster on this portion of the coast the loss of life and property is always heavy.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

Description of the City of Indianola. Destroyed by the Cyclone.

Indianola is one of the few towns of Texas that can boast of its antiquity. There, long before it was ceded to the United States, a large trade in hides, furs and other products had grown up, and although in the latter part of the last century, and in this century, it has been partially or wholly submerged by the tidal flow, so fatal to the gulf cities and towns, phœnix-like, it has always recuperated from the effects of tide, and war, and wind, and remained the key of the inland waterway that extends from Cony river, in Brazoria county, Texas, to the Rio Grande del Norte that divides Texas from Mexico.

This inland sea, or waterway, is formed by the Matagorda, Corpus Christi and Espiritu Santo bays, and the Laguna of the Madre. It is divided from the Gulf of Mexico by a low, sandy beach, extending all the way from the mouth of the Sabine river at Sabine Pass, Louisiana, to Brazos Santiago in Texas. A vast amount of commerce yearly centers along the line of this inland sea. Indianola and Corpus Christi being the chief shipping points for exports of the products of all the counties between Austin, Brenham, Belmar and the gulf, as well as the chief ports of entry of the district of Saluria, and before the railroads tapped the towns that fed it, it was a place of considerable importance commercially and topographically.

It is situated on a peninsula, where the Lavaca river empties into Matagorda bay; the county of Calhoun, of which it is the county seat, forming the peninsula. Owing to its low situation it is subject to inundation alike from the immense body of water that overflows Matagorda bay and the tidal waves from the gulf that occasionally sweep over the narrow beach that separates it from the gulf.

Indianola is 140 miles southeast by east of Austin, and 120 miles southwest of Galveston. In 1870 it had a population of 2,106, which has increased to 3,000. Of these nearly 500 are colored. It is the terminus of the Gulf, Western, Texas and Pacific railroad (completed in 1873 to Cuero, in De Witt county, a distance of sixty-six miles), which is to connect it with Austin. Steamers run regularly to Corpus Christi and Galveston. The commerce of the place is quite important, there being entered in the year ending August, 1872, in the country trade, 242 vessels of 188,458 tons, of which 149, of 174,270, were steamers. It cleared in the same time 250 vessels, of 194,896 tons, of which 146, of 170,052, were steamers.

The receipts were 5,808,000 feet of lumber and 2,750,000 shingles. It shipped 27,461 head of animals, 11,549 bales of cotton, 330,875 hides and 3,234 bags of wool in 1870. The value of imports was in 1870 $82,463 and of exports $58,658. Of the recent gales, that of July 18, 19 and 20, 1866, did the most damage. Four vessels in that storm were utterly annihilated, and remnants only of others in port left to tell the tale of the loss. On land the damage was little less severe, and, while wharves were submerged, houses swept from their foundations and either scattered in fragmentary parts over the beach or bodily swept into the angry torrent, there remained on the afternoon of July 20, 1866, sufficient enterprise implanted in the inhabitants to begin the work of rebuilding and reconstruction.

People like the residents of this inland town, who have been ravaged by war, pestilence and hurricane, and recuperated from their effects, will not in this later calamity sit down and weep, but arise in the consciousness that they have a future before them, and rebuild upon a surer foundation, that will not be affected when the rains descend and the floods come.

A Flaw in the Indictment.

Brougham, defending a rogue charged with stealing a pair of boots, unable to gainsay his client's guilt, demurred to his conviction because the articles appropriated were half-boots, and half-boots were no more boots than a half guinea was a guinea, or half a loaf a whole one. The objection was overruled by Lord Eatgrove, who, with befitting solemnity, said: "I am of opinion that boot is a *nomen generale* comprehending a half boot; the distinction is between a half-boot and half a boot; the moon is always the moon, although sometimes she is a half moon." Had Brougham proved the boots to be old ones, his man would probably have come off as triumphantly as a tramp tried at Warwick for stealing four live fowls. The fowls had been "lifted" in Staffordshire; still the indictment was declared good, it being held that a man committed felony in every county through which he carried stolen property; but when it came out in evidence that the fowls were dead when the thief was taken, he was at once set free, on the ground that he could not be charged with stealing four live fowls in Warwickshire.

Seven years ago George Francis Train stood in front of the Bank of California, and pointing with his cane to its frowning walls, remarked that the people of San Francisco would live to see it collapse in a single day. He made the same assertion in a public hall, and came near being mobbed in the streets.

Items of Interest.

A man who is always in a stew generally goes to pot.

Weston is a man who has two soles and a single thought.

If all the money in the United States were divided, every man, woman and child would have $17.12 apiece.

It is hard to tell which will bring the most pleasant expression into a woman's face—to tell her that her baby is heavy or her bread light.

A Milwaukee editor has had returned to him a book borrowed twenty-seven years ago, and begins to have hopes o humanity after all.

The harvest in Great Britain is over and it is now known that 11,000,000 quarters of grain will be needed from abroad to feed the people there.

A warden in one of the English prisons has been sent to jail for four months for allowing letters and provisions to be sent to one of the prisoners in his charge.

Some of the Delaware farmers complain that they have tried in vain to make peach brandy this year, the saccharine material being absent from the fruit.

An Ohio man named his daughter Proclamation Emancipation. He might have done worse, says a crusty old commentator; he might have named her Maud.

A gentleman in Howard county, Kas., lately presented the following bill to the county board: Elk Co., Kas., to Mr. ——, Dr. To services as one insane juror, $200.

Advertisement from a Washington paper: "Wanted, a well-rested youth in my office. Preference given to one who has not forgotten more than his employer knows. Address," etc.

"Mamie," said a mother to a little six-year-old, "if I was a little girl like you, I would pick up all those chips." "Well, mamma!" said the little one, "ain't you glad you are not a little girl?"

The following is the copy of a letter recently sent to a gentleman in England by an insurance agent: "Dear sir—I hope to give you a call to-morrow or Wednesday, on my way to Chard, and shall be delighted to take your life."

The editor of the Dubuque *Times* has had the privilege of eating a slice of meat "cut from a chunk sixteen years old." It was jerked buffalo, brought from the plains in 1859. He found it as sweet and palatable as though dried this summer.

While tunneling into the side of Mount McLellan, Colorado, recently, the explorers came upon ground solidly frozen ninety feet from the surface. The question is how the frost got in, as there was no crevice through which it could enter.

The British Royal Society has made researches extending over a period of more than two hundred years, and failed to discover a single case of sudden change in the color of human hair. This spoils whole pages of poems, novels and newspaper items.

An odd thing has happened to a Paris reporter. While looking up the particulars of a murder he got into the wrong apartment, and was nearly smothered with kisses by an emotional old pair who mistook him for their returned son, who had been absent twenty years.

A fine scene was lately presented on a farm in Clackamas county, Oregon. A large separator was at work threshing wheat, and about it were gathered, all at work, Mr. Garrett Palmateer, six stalwart sons, seven grandsons, with grandmother Palmateer holding the sacks.

Patience used to be represented as a passably good-looking girl on a big piece of sandstone. Now it is different. A modern artist fixes patience up as a country editor sitting on an inverted type box, wishing he had his dinner, and waiting for delinquents to pay up their subscriptions.

The Savannah *Advertiser* thinks that if every young man in Georgia would contribute his pocket pistol to the Centennial fund it would make quite a respectable sum, even if sold for old iron. Then if they did not walk the earth with lighter hearts, they would be a trifle less heavy at the waistband.

There was a French singer with a tremendous voice, who could not discover what line in art he was best fitted for. He went to Cherubini, who told him to sing. He sang, and the foundation trembled. "Well," he said when he had finished, "illustrious master, what shall I become?" "An auctioneer," said Cherubini.

A Detroit bachelor, not rich, but industrious and respectable, entered the house of a widow on Baker street the other day and said: "Mrs. Blank, I'll give you just three minutes to answer whether you'll be my wife or not?" "I only want fifteen seconds—yes!" she answered, and they sat down and began to plan how many peaches they would can this fall.

She used to meet him at the gate with a kiss, and a smile like morning light; but now she comes to the door in a dingy calico wrapper, and shoos down at the heel, shades her eyes with her hand, looks earnestly, to make sure it is him, and as he walks up to the house, tired and careworn, inquires, in a voice that seems to need oiling: "Did you bring that butter?"

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1875.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery county.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY HAWLE,
of Erie county.

For Prothonotary.
C. K. SARTWELL, of Smethport boro'.
For Sheriff,
C. S. KING, of Liberty.
For District Attorney.
P. FORD, of Smethport boro'.
For Commissioners,
H. J. BURLINGAME, Smethport boro'.
BENJAMIN BUNKER, of Otto.
For Auditors,
O. D. COLEMAN, of Wetmore.
M. W. FISHER, of Bradford.
For Coroner,
ENOS PARSONS, of Bradford.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FRIENDS MINER.—Please announce my name as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

of McKean County,

subject to the decision of the voters of said county.

J. W. STALK.

Smethport, Sept. 7, 1875.

Republican Meetings.

The Chairman of the Republican County Committee wishes to announce that he has made arrangements for holding at least one earnest Republican Meeting in each township, commencing on Monday evening, the 18th inst. Particulars given hereafter as to dates and speakers.

THE Massachusetts Republicans have taken their place in the line with out-spoken words for hard money and reform

BECAUSE the republican papers in Pennsylvania are digging up and publishing the disloyal and corrupt legislation record of Pershing, the democratic candidate for governor, his organs are calling them abusive. About the worst thing they could say against Pershing, we admit.—*Buffalo Express.*

SOME of our Democratic friends feel badly because we devote so much space to the discussion of the personal merits and past records of Pershing and Piollett. We do not wonder at it at all. The record of both these gentlemen is so infamous that their supporters would be glad to have the discussion of it quietly dropped.

FOR want of other objections, some of our nervous Democratic friends are professing great alarm lest C. S. King will appoint a deputy Sheriff, if elected. Do not give yourselves the least uneasiness, gentlemen. If C. S. King is elected Sheriff, he will himself perform the duties of the office. He assures us that he has never entertained the thought of filling the office by deputy, and he has never given any one any occasion to think otherwise.

COL. MCCLURE calls upon his nominee PERSHING, to resign his Judgeship and take the field; otherwise he is lost already, and if he is wise he will hold on to his present office. PERSHING'S political record will not bear the light of day, and he has not the unblushing effrontery of his sponsor, MCCLURE, to attempt to defend it. Little by little, the record of the Democratic nominee is coming out, and enough is known to forbid any patriotic citizen voting for him for Governor. He is on the defensive and will be kept there. On the other hand, HARTRANFT grows stronger with the people day after day. As FRANK HUGHES' who united with the salary-grabber SPEER in engineering PERSHING'S nomination, declared in a speech made in Pottsville after the latter's nomination, "*The character of John F. Hartranft, for honesty, integrity, and patriotism, cannot be successfully assailed.*"—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

COLORADO, it would seem, has gone Republican. This fixes the position of the new State. The Kansas city *Journal of Commerce* says "the Administration party has made nearly a clean sweep in the Territory, electing a majority in the Legislature, leaving their opponents only a few county officers."

THE New York *Tribune* is very free to say that it thinks John Morrissey no better than he ought to be—a gambling, prize fighting, professional Democratic wire-puller. But nothing will induce the *Tribune* to tell an anxious public what it thinks of Jay Gould and Samuel J. Tilden, railroad shysters.

THE FIRST LIE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

If certain McKean County Democrats could so far reform as to go through a single campaign without getting up some infamous lie about the candidates of their opponents we should certainly think the millennium was near at hand. They always do get up some infernal yarns without a shadow of truth in them, and then circulate them industriously and unblushingly, regardless of mountains of proof of their utter falsity, and we felt certain that they would not be backward about it this fall. We did not reckon in vain.

Our candidate for Sheriff was selected of the target for their first effort of the campaign in the way of circulating false reports. This lie No. 1, is to the effect that in 1868, when W. W. Brewer was a candidate for County Treasurer on the Republican ticket, against Enoch Dolley on the Democratic ticket, Brewer gave C. S. King money to use in getting out the Republican vote in Liberty township; and that King, instead of using the money as directed, worked for and voted for the Democratic candidate, Enoch Dolley. It was a very plausible story, and staggered many Republicans. Mr. King assured us on the day after his nomination that he had always voted the Republican ticket, and we believed him. We are therefore glad to be able to give indubitable proof of the falsity of this charge in every particular. During the time that he is charged with working for and voting for the Democratic candidate, *C. S. King was not a resident of McKean county.* At that time he was living in Jersey City. On the 16th of September, 1868, as can be seen by the files of the MINER of that year, he came to Port Allegany to be married, remaining there about a week, and returned to Jersey City. It is not very likely that he found time to aid the election of anybody during that week. If anything more were needed to show the ridiculous falsity of this assertion, the following note which we are authorized to publish by W. W. Brewer, should be sufficient to convince the most bigoted:

NORWICH, PA., Sept. 3, 1875.

EDITOR MINER.—Allow me to say through your columns that the story now being circulated through the county to the effect that I gave the Republican candidate for Sheriff, C. S. King, money to assist in my election as County Treasurer in 1868, and that he not only did not assist me but worked for Enoch Dolley, is untrue in every particular. I never directly or indirectly gave him any money at that or any other time for election purposes.

Yours truly,
W. W. BREWER.

We shall probably hear more stories of the same sort from our "reform" Democratic friends before the close of the campaign. It is their favorite manner of political warfare.

THE "TILDEN" BOSH.

When Judge SHOWN, a Republican, sentenced two derelict County Commissioners to imprisonment, he simply performed his duty, and there was no ALEX MCCLURE to dub him "the TILDEN of Pennsylvania," and suggest him as a candidate for Governor. Judge PERSHING, following the example set him by a Republican Judge, and possibly from a conscientious sense of duty, properly sentenced the corrupt Commissioners of Schuylkill county, and thereupon he became MCCLURE'S eminently proper man for Governor The fact is, it was such an unusual thing for a Democratic official to do his duty fearlessly that the action of Judge PERSHING was as surprising as "a clap of thunder out of a clear sky," while Republican officials, ever since there has been a Republican party, have almost invariably meted out impartial and exact justice to all offenders, no matter what may have been there party affiliations.—Pittsburgh *Telegraph.*

THE Tunkhannock *Republican* thus briefly describes the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. "Vic. Piollet is most too well known in this region to shed lustre upon the ticket. He is a loud-mouthed, coarse-grained, played out politicians."

THE *Methodist Advocate*, of Atlanta, Georgia, says: "Men have been pronounced by the courts guilty of inciting insurrection, in this State, sentenced to the chain gang and worked to death in a few months for DISTRIBUTING REPUBLICAN TICKETS AT AN ELECTION."

"DOWN with the coupon-clippers and oppressors of the people," is one of the rallying cries of the leading Democratic paper in Ohio—the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Yet it supports Cary for Lieutenant Governor, who semi-annually clips the coupons from $25,500 of United States bonds.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839 entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected In pursuance thereof I, H. N. POWELL, Sheriff of the county of McKean, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER, NEXT being the second day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by said thirteenth section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person [except the Judges] of the Peace] who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or this State or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for

And further by the 4th section of the act of March 31, 1860—

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general elections hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for and be labeled ed outside "Judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and be labeled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania adopted December 16, 1873.

Every male citizen 21 years of age possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year [or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months] immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If over twenty two years of age, or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SECTION 5 Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows.

Sec. 1 The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or account of race, color or previous condition of servitude

Sec. 2 That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several states of the Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or may be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State territory, district city county parish, township school district municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of color race, or previous condition of servitude any constitution, law custom usage or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding

SEC 2 And be it further enacted That if by or under the constitution of laws of any State or the laws of any territory an act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such persons or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs on such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States that This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the Supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary, notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the constitution of Pennsylvania

ARTICLE VIII.

Suffrage and Election.

Also, the following sections of an act entitled, "a further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January, 1874.

Sec. 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of any overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, all law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the return made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of the votes, if they see proper, to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced, and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties, and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court, or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts it shall be to have in custody the register of voters and to make the entries thereon required by Law; and it shall be the duty of the other said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received; and the number recorded by the clerks on the lists of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspector, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certification of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officer so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of an oath without being duly sworn or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both at their discretion of the Court

SEC 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born, that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has if twenty two years or upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state, when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination.

SEC 11. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year or both at the discretion of the court

SEC 3 As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and then in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write up a decision of the returns as he or their reasons for not certifying the same. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present and shall be of statement of the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately read upon the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed and sealed in presence of the officers, one envelope with the unopened returns and one envelope with the statement of votes given to the judge which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper and oaths of officers, and number of votes, on envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector

The qualified electors of the county of McKean will hold their elections in the several districts as follows

The township of Annin at the river school house

The Borough of Smethport at the Court House in Smethport.

The township and Borough of Bradford at school house in Bradford village.

The township of Ceres at house of E. J Barber

The township of Corydon at school house near Thomas Conover's.

The township of Eldred at Eldred Hotel

The township of Hamlin at school house near J. E. B White's.

The township of Hamilton at the school house near Isaiah Horrmons.

The township of Keating at Court House in Smethport.

The township of Liberty at hotel of N. Palmer

The township of Lafayette in school house at Lafayette corners.

The township of Norwich at the house of C. R. Burdick.

The township of Otto in the school house at Dukes Centre

The township of Sergeant at what is known as the "old school house."

The township of Wetmore at school house in the village of Kane.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of the Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m., and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will vote by ballot for

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth.

One person for State Treasurer.

One person for Prothonotary, Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts.

One person for Sheriff.

One person for District Attorney.

Two persons for Commissioners.

Two persons for Auditors.

One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Smethport this 5th day of October, A. D. 1875, and in the ninety ninth year of the Independence of the United States.

(L. S.) H. N. POWELL Sheriff.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

AND

HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c.

Port Allegany, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber will sell at a reasonable price a good yoke of oxen. Well broke to any kind of work, or in good condition for beef. Will be sold cheap.

HUGH MCCABE.

26—2t.

R. O. SMITH & Co.

OF

THAT MAMMOTH STORE

OLEAN, SEPT. 20, 1875.

Is Now Full To Overflowing With All Seasonable Goods, At Lower Prices Than Ever Before Heard Of.

New Goods

AT

LARRABEE'S!

Having thoroughly refitted and repaired the store formerly occupied by Geo. L. Sheldon, I am now prepared to offer one of the finest stock of goods in the county, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

My Stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE,

DYE STUFFS &c.

IS COMPLETE.

I ALSO HAVE A FINE

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

and in fact every thing kept in a country store. My motto is

Quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. C. Young.

Larrabees, June 2, 1875.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH the largest stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords in Seasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, Warranted fast colors, for 8c per yd.

Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.

16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERGS, TAMISE & BIRETEX CLOTHS,
FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.
A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.
PARASOLS AND ZUN UMBRELLA.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of *HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.*

An immense stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, WILLOW WARE, CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, Saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAP, SPONGES, BRUHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. All

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

O BACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. P. WENDEL, Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions,

FRESH & SALT MEAT, FRESH, SALT & FROZEN FISH,

FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES,

Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, and General Fruits.

FINE TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Union Block. SMETHPORT, Pa

Great Reduction!

At Levy's Clothing Emporium,

OLEAN, N. Y.

In order to make room for Fall goods, we now offer special bargains in clothing.

Good Cheviot Suits - - - $6 50
All-wool Scotch Suits - - - 8 50
Fine All-wool Broad-cloth Suits - 14 00

&c. &c. &c. &c.

M. LEVY & BRO.,

OLEAN. N. Y.

J. Digel's Marble Factory

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

SAW & PLANING MILL.

I WISH to give notice through the columns of the MINER that I am prepared to

Plane & Match Lumber

in the most approved manner, at my SAW and PLANING MILL in Bobtown (an adjunct of Smethport,) and am also prepared to

Saw Bills at Short Notice.

I only ask for a reasonable portion of the patronage of Potatoe and Marvin Creek Valleys.

L. Rogers.

Smethport, Sept. 9, 1875—tf.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Express.	
Clermont	6 50 a m	2 15 p m	
Westerway	6.58	2 23	
Hamlin	7 14	2.37	
Evergreen	7 20	2 43	
Crosby	7 23	2 47	
Smethport	7 50	3.03	
Farmers Val.	8 12	3.37	
Fishbees	8.20	3.27	
Larrabees	8.30 a m	3.35 p m	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Express.	
Larrabee	10 28 a m	9.00 p m	
Fishbees	10 38	9.06	
Farmers Val.	10 53	9 17	
Smethport	12.10	9 29	
Crosby	12 26	9 46	
Oak grove	12 33	9 50	
Hamlin	12 50	9 55	
Westerway	12.55	10 05	
Clermont	1 05 p m	10 15 p m	

S. V. GOODEN, Supt

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. Ry

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Buffalo	7 30 a m	8 30 a m	5.00 p m
Olean	10.25	3.30 p m	8.18
Kendall	11.12	5 32	8.55
Larabees	11 20	5.47	9.03
Port Allegany	11.43	6.30	9.25
Emporium	12.30		10 25

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Accom.
Emporium	3.30 a m	2.15 p m	
Port Allegany	4.15	3.18	4.25 a m
Larabees	5 00	3.40	5.25
Kildred	5.08	3.49	5.50
Olean	5.30	4.25	7 20
Buffalo	9.00	7 50	3.10 p m

H. L. LUMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. HEDMAN, Supt.

Smethport & Kane Stage Route.

Leave Smethport Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a. m., arriving at Kane at 5 p. m.

Leave Kane Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday at 7 a. m., arriving at Smethport at 5 p. m.

Stage leaving Smethport connects with mail going east and west on P. & E. road

E. V. CHADWICK, Prop'r.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Save time by going to Patterson's.

— The Depot clock is at last paid for and delivered. Good.

—The Borough Council met Monday evening. The session was not exciting.

— Last Friday there was quite a heavy fall of snow—for the 1st of October.

— The leaves of old McKean will soon be dressed in their richest autumnal attire, the beauty of which will be incomparable.

— Frank King advertises in another column that he is prepared to sell different grades of Bunker Hill coal at reduced rates.

— We understand that the running force at the Clermont mines is to be increased this week by the addition of 100 miners.

The name of the post office formerly called Chamounts ille has been changed to Clermont, and J. H. Townsend appointed postmaster.

Friendship, N. Y., was visited by a $75,000 fire last Tuesday evening. Eight or ten buildings were destroyed, including the American Hotel.

— An Olean lady visited all the leading dry good stores in Buffalo and found that she could do better to trade at home. She now trades at E. O. Smith & Co.

— There is not a lawyer in McKean county who would be willing to command P. R. Cotter as a desirable occupant of the office of District Attorney.

—The business of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad is steadily increasing. Three hundred and fifty tons of coal were shipped on Tuesday of this week.

— The celebrated trotting horse American Girl fell dead in her tracks while trotting a race in Elmira a few days ago, and her owner is minus $25,000 worth of horse flesh.

—A meeting of the stock-holders of the Buffalo coal company was held at Clermont on Tuesday for the election of officers. There was no important change made in the complexion of the Board.

—Considerable matter prepared for both the editorial and local pages is necessarily crowded out this week to make room for the Election Proclamation, which was ordered published one week sooner than we anticipated.

— We see by the Warren papers that Hon. J. R. Clark was recently married to one of the fairest and best of the girls of Elmira, N. Y. "June" went a good ways from home to get a bride, but he went to the right town to get a choice article—and got it.

— One poor unfortunate was sent to Pittsburgh at the late term of Court. He broke into a house and walked off with a pair of boots. Sheriff Powell and Constable Eastwood accompanied him to Pittsburgh last Friday. He will be able to return in a couple of years.

—There has been no marked change in Mr. A. N. Taylor's condition during the last week. His mind is clear and active, and he does not seem to suffer much pain. The fracture in the spinal column has been reduced and it may be that he will be spared many days yet, though the doctors do not encourage hopes of full recovery.

Personal.

Dr. L. M. Raub, the Dentist, will be in Smethport on Tuesday, the 26th inst., remaining one week. He can be seen at the Bennett House. He will also be in Port Allegany a few days on and after Nov. 2.

New Patterns.

Mrs. Reynolds & Stanley, dressmakers, have just returned with all the latest styles of Fall and Winter patterns, and are prepared to do all work entrusted to them neatly and promptly. 40

Coming.

Hermon Cohn has been in New York several days, and is coming home with the most complete assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods ever brought into Smethport. He went this time for the purpose of selecting a stock of goods in every respect suitable for the wants of the trade in this section. Wait and take a look at his selections before purchasing elsewhere.

New Parlor Clocks.

M. L. Armstrong has secured the agency for this county of the celebrated Ithaca Calendar Clock. These clocks have gained a world wide celebrity, and are probably the best that are made. They are perfectly reliable in every respect, and are pronounced by all the handsomest clocks made on this country. Mr. Armstrong can supply any style and price desired

A Pleasant Affair.

In the hurry of Court Week we overlooked a very interesting local item last week. On Thursday, Septe mber 23, J P Ferguson, the popular passenger conductor of the McK. & B. Railroad, was married to Miss Effie H. McMahon, niece of Mrs. Asa Cory. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Peckham, at the residence of Mr. Asa Cory, in presence of only the immediate friends of the bride and groom, which was by no means a small company. It was an auspicious and happy event. The bride is possessed of every womanly grace of heart and mind, and as every one knows, "Jack" is one of the most generous and noble hearted fellows living. May they live long and be happy.

A Mystery Explained.

A melancholy gentleman of our acquaintance on Friday of last week called our attention to the fact that blood was seen on the stairway leading to the Masonic Hall, and hinted darkly of another Morgan killing episode. We immediately set to work to investigate the mystery in the interest of humanity and a sensation-craving public. Our investigation has been deep, thorough and searching, and we are only too happy to remove the shadow of dark suspicion that for a time seemed to rest upon our respected Smethport Lodge A. Y. M. No 283. The tell tale blood spots were only the results of a lively scrimmage between several boys of Downy-brook Fair proclivities, who had not yet entirely worked off the surplus steam generated the evening before.

2200 Feet More

We are informed that it has been decided to put the Smethport oil well down an other 200 feet, making, 2000 feet in all. This determination was not arrived at with any strong expectations of finding oil, but with the more particular object of securing a larger flow of gas. If a sufficient quantity of gas is found to warrant the laying of pipes and conducting it to the borough for heating and lighting [illegible] the sinking of the well will not be [illegible] as a matter both of public good and pecuniary advantage to the stockholders. It will probably be a couple of weeks before drilling can be resumed, as a new 2200 foot cable is necessary, which being an unusual length will have to be made to order. We are told that this cable will cost over $500 and will weigh fully a ton.

Obituary.

On Monday morning the solemn toll of the bell announced the departure from earth of one of the early settlers and oldest inhabitants of McKean county—Mr. JAMES REILLY, of Keating township, at the advanced age of 93 years.

Mr. Reilly was born in Cavin county, Ireland. He came to this country with his family in 1840, and after a brief stay in Philadelphia, came directly to this county and settled on a large tract of Land on Potato creek, where he has resided ever since, making his home of late years with his son, Mr. Andrew Reilly.

The funeral was attended at the Catholic church in this place, of which faith he was a firm believer, yesterday, (Wednesday)

Conference Appointments.

The Western New York Conference closed its annual session for 1875, at Buffalo, on Wednesday. The following are the appointments for the Olean District:

Olean—L. A. Stevens.
Portville—E. B. Williams.
Allegany—J. Landreth.
Limestone—C. S. Daley.
Franklin—D. M. Leggett.
Belmont—C. Hobbs.
Cuba—L. R. Cadwallader.
Otto—F. D. Goodrich.
East Otto—E. Smith.
Cadiz—T. K. Clayton.
Machias—C. P. Hawley.
Yorkshire—J. W. Gamble.
Ischua—A. M. Johnson.
Carrollton—J. L. Stevens.
Cattaraugus—S. Millward.
Allentown—M. D. Jackson.
Port Allegany—A. M. Manuel.
Eldred—A. W. Mayville.
Ulysses—Charles Stark.
Bradford—A. W. Fergus.
Corydon—A. Underwood.
Bolivar—J. Crawell.
Wellsville—D. Luccening.
Whitesville—M. Burlin.
Willing—O. C. Hopkins.
Mansfield—A. K. Johnson.
Smethport—J. Whitcomb.
L. D. Warner, Presiding Elder.

J. L. Bumbridge goes to Angelica; H. Peck is returned to Cameron.

— Niles Taylor, of Smethport, sprang from his bed in a dream Saturday night last and jumped through a window, eighteen feet to the ground, sustaining fatal injuries.—Buffalo Express.

The above is a sample of the accounts of the accident to Mr. Taylor as given by the majority of our exchanges, not excepting our neighbor the Port Allegany Reporter. Its account was evidently guess work.

THE BUFFALO COAL COMPANY.

REPORT OF MINING ENGINEER.

The following report of the mining Engineer of the Buffalo Coal Company was presented at the annual meeting of stockholders on Tuesday:

To the President and Board of Directors of the Buffalo Coal Company.

Drift No. 1 was started Sept. 25, 1874. It has now three entrances—two connecting with chute No. 1. The other, known as No. 4 is designed to connect with an independent chute and to furnish a more direct route and shorter haul to the main body of coal which drift No. 1 is intended to drain. The work going southeast is driven 1,000 feet from the entrance and work going southwest is driven 1,000 feet and is nearing the out-crop at the head of Red Mill brook. The coal where struck, was 2 feet 8 inches with bone parting of 1 inch, but as work was driven southeast a slow increase has taken place, thickness at face now being 2 feet 9 inches to 2 feet 11 inches, with bone parting ¼ inch to 1 inch

The coal near out-crop is rusty and iron-stained, but under cover is black and firm. The top, except near out-crop, is firm, hard slate, and will, I think, permit "long work," which will lessen coal expenses. It is proposed to try that system experimentally this winter The raise of the coal is south-east and the gradual thickening is continuous. A bore-hole 1,500 feet south showing a thickness of 3 feet 4 inches, and an opening in out-crop three-forths of a mile southeast showing 5 feet.

The cost of drift No. 1 up to Sept. 1 was $10,861 50. This includes driving three entrances, air shaft, blasting drums, lumber, nails, spikes, and all other supplies, developing work to a capacity of 400 to 450 tons per day. This cost is partially offset by coal received to that date. The cost of production for August was $1 29 per ton, production 5,019 tons; cost of production for September was $1 18 per ton, production 5,072 tons.

The estimates of coal in car, providing for an increase of capacity (including extra expense for heading) was 50 cents per ton above running price.

Present mining price 70 cents. Coal for September was produced less than estimate A large production will reduce expenses still further.

Drift No. 2 was started in November, 1874, was driven in 200 feet and abandoned as expense of mining would have been greater than the selling figure, on account of hard coal and hard top.

Drift No. 3, which will require a tramway 2,600 feet long to connect with McKean & Buffalo Railroad, was started in October, 1874, and is developed to a capacity of 100 to 150 tons per day. The coal is four feet thick, with slate parting 2 inches to 3 inches. This drift is not worked now as drift No. 1 is sufficient to fill the demand Drift No 3 stops a piece of coal isolated from the main field, and it was thought better to hold it as a reserve. In both of these drifts we removed fire clay, which has been tried in Buffalo for drain pipe and given satisfactory results.

EXPLORING.

The results of exploring go to show a thickening of coal going south and southeast, and a thickening out along the Red Mill Creek on the northern west lands of the Company. No disturbance of any extent has been found, and I have no fear we will have trouble from such a source.

G. MACFARLANE, Mining Engineer.

A Picnic—and A Dance.

Last Thursday there was a Picnic at Roger's Grove, under the auspices and for the benefit of Rev. Flood, pastor of the St. Elizabeth's Church, of this place. It was a pleasant day, there was quite a large attendance, and as far as we have been informed everything passed off pleasantly at the grove. In the evening the company adjourned to Wendel & Beckwith's new hall, which had been engaged for the occasion, for the purpose of dancing. That at least was the ostensible purpose for which the hall was engaged, but the uses to which it was put as a temporary liquor saloon, culminated in scenes that were disgraceful to the town and more than disgraceful to those who had a hand in the enterprise. We are informed by those who attended that ale was dealt out in profusion to any and all comers, regardless of age, sex or previous condition, at ten cents a glass. The consequence can better be imagined than described. Those who drank freely became more or less intoxicated. From noisy brawling to open blows was an easy transition. Windows were broken, tables kicked over, and "the boys enjoyed themselves" to the last degree. The fact that liquor was sold there, and that many of the attendants were disgracefully drunk therefrom, and that there was more or less fighting going on, does not seem to be a matter of concealment. Now the question arises, by what authority does the Rev. Flood, or any other men, openly defy and violate law? We have a very stringent liquor law, so stringent that it is hardly possible, for regular dealers to obtain a license to sell intoxicating drinks, yet here it was sold without license, almost under the shadow of the Court, and as yet with perfect impunity. Liquor was also sold to minors, persons whom even licensed dealers would hardly dare sell to. Indeed, if the half that is told of this affair is true, we have never heard of a more open, flagrant and defiant violation of the law of the land. We are aware that this is a serious charge, and would be glad if there were no occasion for referring to it. Yet the evidence of its truth is too public to permit any respectable citizen who values the peace and good name of his town to shut his eyes to the fact. We may be mistaken, but we hardly think that the time has arrived when the clergy, of any denomination, can violate every principle of law, good order and decency, and escape deserved punishment because of any pretended "sanctity of the cloth."

— We mentioned last week that the fellow who prosecuted Conductor Sam. Locke for putting him off the train took "leg bail" immediately upon hearing the verdict. We expected the Reporter would enter more into the details of the case and tell the public who advised the fellow to "get out of town as soon as possible," inasmuch as his lawyer was an assistant editor of that paper, as well as Democratic candidate for District Attorney. Rise up, Patrick, and tell us all about it.

— Macfarlane, of the Buffalo Coal Company, must have been forcibly convinced of the truth of the saying that "the action of a grand Jury is very mysterious," when he found that he had to pay the costs, while the two fellows who obtained store orders of him fraudulently on the pretense of being miners, went forth free and unshackled.

POSITIVE RESULTS.—There are numerous remedies that cure sometimes and become trusted as useful, but none have ever proved so effectual—cured so many and such remarkable cases—as Dr. Ayer's medicines.

The Cherry Pectoral has restored great numbers of patients who were believed to be hopelessly affected with consumption.

Ague Cure breaks up chills and fever quickly and surely.

Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla eradicates scrofula and impurities of the blood, cleanses the system and restores it to vigorous health. By its timely use many troublesome disorders that cause a decline of health are expelled or cured.

Ayer's Pills and their effects are too well known everywhere to require any commendation from us here.—Scranton (Pa.) Times

WANTED—Nobby and ornamental advertising cards to decorate the walls of the Smethport depot on McK. & B. R R.

AGENT.

Let unanimity of sentiment pervade the minds of men Let invincible determination be depicted on every countenance Send forth from our deliberate assembly of the 18th, the soul stirring announcement that Mississippians shall rule Mississippi, though the heavens fall. Then will woe, irretrievable woe, betide the Radical tuterdemalions. Hit them hip and thigh, everywhere, and at all times. *Carry the election peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.*—*Yazoo (Miss). Democrat.*

The democrats in the North Carolina constitutional convention voted to a man not to remove the political disabilities from Gov. Holden, who was impeached by them for being loyal during the war. Nearly every one of these ex rebs has been amnestied by the republican federal government. Oh, yes, reconciliation and "grace, mercy and peace," —for democrats exclusively. We can see how magnanimous they would be if in power.

COAL.

AS AGENT for the McKEAN & BUFFALO COAL COMPANY, I am prepared to sell the different grades of

BUNKER HILL COAL

At Reduced Rates.

Frank King,

Smethport Station, McK & B. RR Oct 7, '75.

SMETHPORT GRADED SCHOOL.

Present Term will close

December 3, 1875.

The Winter Term Commences

Wed December 22, 1875

J. W Kales, Principal

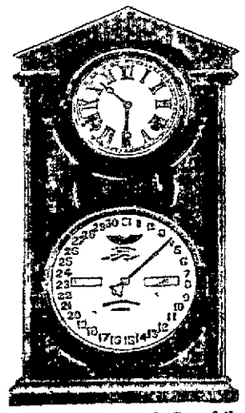
M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in

JEWELRY

Sole Agent in McKean County for the

Ithaca Calendar Clock.



This clock gives the Hour, the Day of the Week, the Day of the Month, and the Month, by winding once a week. Style of case according to price

ASSIGNEE SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignee of Ault & Cornforth, bankrupts, will sell the personal property of said bankrupts at public sale, on the premises of D. P. Robbins, in the township of Keating, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, on

Saturday, October 16, 1875,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property, to wit:—Their interest in hemlock saw logs and timber, cut on land sold by Ault & Cornforth to D. P. Robbins; their interest in hemlock saw logs and timber, cut on land sold by Ault & Cornforth to C A Hyde; three woolen blankets; notes and book accounts against S G Southwick, L L Jones, G E Ovlatt, Porter Ostrander, Wm. Pratt, Arch. Stevens, Thomas King, Irish, Wm. Irons, Nathan Cowan, Isaac Cowan, George Cowan, Wm. Burlew, Wm. Gifford, Brewster Freeman, Simon Glean, Hyman Otto, and others. I will also sell of C. Cornforth's personal property, one of said bankrupts, one gold watch and a quantity of books. Terms of sale—cash down.

C. E. HAVEN.
Assignee of Ault & Cornforth

Smethport, Sept. 22, 1875.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 46 and 50 PEARL St. Buffalo, N. Y

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER

Having established a Jewelry store in the Mirror Building would solicit the patronage of the public All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

UNDERTAKING.

RHODES & SON,

Fort Allegany, Pa.

In addition to our large assortment of

Furniture

we have a large and well selected stock of

Coffins & Caskets

as can be found in the county. Also a first class

HEARSE

always in readiness for use, on short notice. Charges reasonable, according to the times.

Office in Our Store.

RHODES & SON

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

J. R. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph

AND

Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather—by J. R. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at the Gallery. Has had 26 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be kept open as long as busines continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon. ☜

A Farm For Sale.

A good farm of about Fifty acres, thirty-five acres improved, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. It must be sold and good terms will be given Apply at the Miner office.

46—6w.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome diseases.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

FOR SALE AT A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes	Cattle leaders	Grindstones	Pumps
Augurs	Chain, all kinds	Corn shellers	Plows
Auger Bits	Chain lines	Hinges	Rakes
Awls	Chalk	Hand vises	Rivets
Axle clips	Crayons	Handles all kinds	Rogers
Axle grease	Clinchs, all kinds	Hasps and staples	Rules
Apple peelers	Clamps	Hatchets	Safety fuse
Barn door hinges	Cleavers	Hay knives	Sand paper
Barn door rails	Clothes wringers	Hooks all kinds	Saw gates
Barn door rollers	Coal hods	Hoes	Saws all kinds
Base knobs	Coffee mills	Hooks all kinds	Scissors
Bath brick	Corn cutters	Horse rakes	Scoops, coal and grain
Bed casters	Corn poppers	Horse hoes	Screw drivers
Bell cords	Crow bars	Iron all kinds—and Planishing, waffle and tea	Screws
Beef pounders	Curry combs	Ketches	Set tools
Bells	Curtain pins	Keys	Sheep shears
Bench hooks	Cutlery	Knives	Shot
Bench screws	Dippers	Lamps	Shovels
Bevels	Dividers	Lanterns	Sieves
Bits	Dog collars	Levels	Spades
Blacking	Draw-shaves	Locks	Spoons
Blind butts	Egg beaters,	Mallets	Squares
Blind staples	Expansive bits	Match safes	Stoves
Bolts, all kinds	Faucets	Measuring tapes	Tacks
Boot jacks	Fellos plates	Meat cutters	Tea kettles
Borax	Files	Molasses gates	Tobacco boxes
Boring machines	Fluting machines	Mop sticks	Toe calks
Brushes	Forks all kinds	Monkey wrenches	Tongs
Buckets	Fresners	Mouse traps	Trowels
Bull rings	Fry pans	Mowing machines	Tin ware, all kinds
Butts, all kinds	Gate hinges	Nails	Vises
Candle sticks	Gauges	Nippers	Varnish
Cake turners	Gimlets	Oils	Wood cutters
Calipers	Glazier's point	Oilers	Washers
Caps, percussion	Glue	Oil stones	White lead
Carpet stretchers	Glue pots	Picks	Wrenches, Monkey
Cartridges	Grain sickles	Picture nails	Wheel barrows &c, &c.
Castors	Gridirons	Planes	
catches	Gunpowder	Pulleys	

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

To Our Friends and the Public:

WE would respectfuly and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the attention will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous including works of the best authors. In **School Books** **Books,**

we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NODS

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

☞ A SPECIALTY ☜

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods cheaper than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

36—1y S. Gunsberg.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

Hotel for Sale.
THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. BARNSLEY.

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

LIGHT GINGERBREAD (home recipe)—To three quarts of flour put one pound of butter and three eggs, three pints of molasses, and three teaspoonfuls of pearlash dissolved in half a teacupful of sour cream or buttermilk. Unlike biscuit, yeast bread requires a good deal of soda to make it rise, and therefore pearlash is used, as being stronger. If soda is preferred, one dessert spoonful will not be found too much to allow to a quart of flour. This cake is better when the batter is poured in shallow pans than when made into dough, rolled out, and cut in shapes. Your success must, after all, depend very much upon the kind of molasses used, for the commoner sorts will not make cake any more than will syrup. Flavor with ginger, and add other spices to your taste.

SHORTENED BISCUIT.—To judge by the frequency of their appearance at most tables, no bread is more popular, yet none more easily or commonly spoiled by the carelessness of cooks, than biscuit. The rule for soda is to put only one teaspoonful to a gallon of flour, hence the small pinch required for the quart in cold in a small family may be easily calculated. Soda should always be combined with some acid, so that if you have no sour milk with which to make up your dough, use a little tartaric acid, or even vinegar, to produce the desired fermentation. To one quart of flour a small tablespoonful of lard and a lump of butter the size of a hen's egg are sufficient shortening to allow if you make up your soda biscuit with buttermilk instead of water, even a smaller quantity will suffice. Biscuit to be good should be baked in a quick, well regulated oven, and be nicely browned. A teaspoonful of salt allow to a quart of flour.

Medical Department.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.—For a safe and speedy relief for cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, colic, summer complaint, etc., take equal parts of tincture of rhubarb, spirits of camphor, tincture of cayenne pepper, laudanum and essence of peppermint, and mix well. Dose, ten to thirty drops every half hour till relieved.

FLY POISON.—Take four ounces of quassia wood chips, boil for half an hour in one pint of water; when cold, strain, and add water to make one pint; also alcohol, two fluid ounces. Place this decoction in shallow dishes, where the flies are troublesome, adding to each dish one teaspoonful of molasses. This is a sure death to flies and perfectly harmless to persons, quassia, as all know, being an old fashioned tonic.

SCALDS AND BURNS.—On the instant of the accident, plunge the part under cold water. This relieves the pain in a second, and allows all hands to become composed. If the part cannot be kept under water, cover over with dry flour, an inch deep or more, in many instances nothing more is needed after the flour, simply left at remain until it falls off, when a new skin will be found under. In severer cases, while the part injured is under water, simmer a lock or two in a cup of earth in vessel, with half their bulk of hog's lard, until the locks are soft, then strain through a muslin rag. This makes a greenish colored ointment which, when cool, spread thickly on a linen cloth and apply it to the injured part. If there are blisters, let out the water. When the part becomes feverish and uncomfortable, renew the ointment, and a rapid, painless cure will be the result, if the patient, in the meantime, lives exclusively on fruits, coarse bread, and other light, loosening diet.

Why they Require Salt.

We know why the animal craves salt, says Dr Johnson, and why it ultimately falls into disease, if salt is for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood (fifty-seven per cent.) consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Therefore, if the supply of salt be stinted, neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages be built up again as they naturally waste.

And when we consider it to be a fact that without salt man would miserably perish, as among horrible punishments entailing certain death that of feeding criminals on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times, we may become partially convinced, at least, of the necessity of feeding salt to our stock—that it is one of the necessaries as well as one of the luxuries of life for man and beast; and it should be profusely provided at short intervals, in proper places, if it cannot be kept by them constantly, so that each and every animal may satisfy the demands of its nature. Then it shall not be said of us that while our pudding is well seasoned and salted, our stock are allowed to suffer for want of the same ingredient, which is as truly necessary for their food as for ours.

A Story of France.

A sad story comes from France. During the war with Germany a farmer named Bouillon, living at Baume le-Rolland, was brutally shot down by the Germans in the presence of his wife and children. The war over, the widow took the ruins of her farm and went to Paris, where she worked for the support of her family. At length these were old enough to be placed out at service. But the poor woman could never forget the terrible loss of her husband and the ruin of her family, and the other day she committed suicide by inhaling the fumes of a charcoal fire. On the table was found the following letter: "The remembrance of the past is too much for me. I cannot support it. Now that my children are old enough to earn their own living, I can die in peace and join my dear husband. Adieu!"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The following are the latest official returns in regard to the English foot and mouth disease. During the week there were 1,425 additional cases in Kent, 15,030 in Dorsetshire, 11,425 in Gloucestershire, and 5,000 in Oxfordshire. The scourge seems to be spreading in those counties, as well as in Staffordshire, Huntingdonshire and Norfolk, with great rapidity. In Sussex, however, the disease is abating. There has been only a small proportion of deaths from the beginning. The following is a summary of the circular of the Papal nuncio to the Spanish bishops: Claims the fulfillment of the concordat, which forbids the exercise of any non-Catholic creed, claims the transfer of the supreme influence over education to the clergy, and the co-operation of the secular power in suppressing heretical teaching and literature, says one of the causes of civil war is the way in which religious unity has been misunderstood by previous governments. It is understood in Madrid that the nuncio implies a threat that the blessing of the Pope will be transferred to Don Carlos if the government does not admit the papal claim. A special from Rome states that the Pope recently informed Cardinal Berrenco that the vatican council would reassemble to complete its labors in 1876. Garret D Haverhill, cashier of the Louisville Gas company, embezzled $25,000 during his occupancy of that office, but on being discovered made such restitution as he could, and was not prosecuted. A great fire occurred at Paderborn, Prussia. One hundred buildings were destroyed whereby three hundred families were rendered homeless.

The Democrats of Nebraska, in State convention, adopted a hard-money platform. Violent gales prevailed on the Gulf coast, and a portion of Galveston, Tex., was inundated by the tide raised by the wind. Thirty workmen on the breakwater in course of construction by the government were cut off by the flood, and are probably lost. The Santa Fe railroad bridge across the bay has been swept away, and the thirteen railroad bridge is under water. One end of the bridge, for a distance of twenty feet, is gone. By water to Virginia Point is backed up for three miles over the main land. The foot race for $1,000 gold, between J Coyad, of Iowa, and Thomas Gaines, the champion of the Pacific slope, took place at San Francisco. They ran one hundred yards for $2,000 a side. Haines won by a foot in nine and three-quarter seconds. Coupon bonds of the act of June 30, 1864, to the amount of $3,000 000, have been called in for redemption by the secretary of the treasury. The numbers are 250, No 2,501 to No 3 500 both inclusive, 1160, No 7 001 to No 10 500, both inclusive 2500, No 10,101 to No 15 200 both inclusive, 21 000, No 30 001 to No 50 700, both inclusive. The yellow fever is epidemic at Bowell's station, on Pensacola bay, twenty-five miles above the navy yard. The people have neither food, medicine or attendance. In the Papal consistory recently the Pope after receiving an allocution, announced the creation of six cardinals. He also appointed several archbishops and bishops. The consistory concluded with the ceremony of conferring the ring and hat on Cardinal McCloskey. There is a report of the future marriage of Alfonso, the king of Spain, with the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. Deerfield Mass., a popular city celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the Indian massacre at that place. Superintendent Chapman, of the New York State Insurance department, has canceled the certificate of authority of the Orient Insurance company of Providence, R. I., to transact business in the State of New York. A party of twenty Texan herders near Kearney Junction Neb., killed a Mr Loudine for picking up their horses, the animals having broken into his cornfield. The party were arrested and two of them caught and imprisoned at Kearney. Advices from Galveston, Texas, state that the buildings, bridges, and wharves of the city were damaged by the late storm extensively. Over one hundred houses were blown down. The estimate of the losses is $2,000 000. The villages of Lynchburg and San Jacinto, on Galveston bay, were nearly destroyed. The loss of life on Galveston bay was at least twenty. Buckner City in Louisiana was flooded four feet deep. The violence of the storm subsided as it moved along the coast, but numerous vessels were driven ashore. The storm was general throughout the entire country, and much damage is reported.

The board of naval officers appointed to examine into the cause of the sinking of the United States steamer saranac on the Pacific coast some months since, have exonerated Capt Queen from all liability. The employees are to receive pay of Brooklyn, N Y whose population is of 182,687. A Brazilian imperial decree granting amnesties to bishops and governors of dioceses has been promulgated. A disease somewhat similar to that the epizootic has attacked the horses of Buffalo.

Prof. Peirce, an old stage driver on the line from Glen's Falls to Lake George, N Y., fell from it a seat near Bloody Pond, and was instantly killed, the wheels of the coach running over his neck and chest. The full returns of the vote for governor of California are as follows: Irwin, Dem., 61 525. Phelps, Rep., 50,921. Bidwell, Ind., 20,630. The German newspapers say that the government has received a note from the Sublime Porte, asking if Turkey may rely upon the maintenance of German neutrality. The German government has not yet replied. All is quiet in Khokand, India, and it is expected Khoma will recognize Khan Sado as monarch in place of his deposed father, he having proved his irresponsibility of the late outbreak. Jacob Benjamin, a well-known and wealthy pawnbroker of Baltimore, died from erysipelas produced by the use of hair dye. The deceased used the dye on his whiskers and it irritated his throat. He then shaved the whiskers off, when erysipelas set in. Harbor Commissioner John Marks, of San Francisco who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for embezzling $61 000, appealed from the judgment of the court which sentenced him, only to have the sentence affirmed. The gale did less damage at Galveston than at first reported. The loss is now estimated at between $300,000 and $500,000. The record of maritime disasters along the coast includes several steamers, ships, brigs, and sailing vessels of every description. The jury in the Westervelt (Charley Ross) case at Philadelphia, found the prisoner guilty of conspiracy to kidnap the child, conspiracy to extort money by threatening letters, and conspiracy to imprison the child. On the first and second counts, for kidnapping and concealing the child, the jury found him not guilty. Prof. James Garland, music teacher and piano dealer at New Brunswick, N. J., has treated his wife so brutally that she determined to leave him, and accordingly hired apartments and began packing furniture preparatory to leaving. About dinner time Garland entered, and drawing a pistol shot his wife three times, in the head and neck, seriously injuring her. He then went up stairs and shot himself in the head and cut his throat with a pocket-knife. The real killing him, he took a hammer and literally beat his own brains out.

The town of Indianola, Texas, was almost completely destroyed by the recent storm, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty lives were lost. The high winds drove the waters of the bay back upon the town, inundating it to the depth of many feet, and sweeping off buildings as if they were straws. All the churches and nearly all the other buildings are gone. The bodies of the dead were strewn for twenty miles along the coast, and the terror-stricken survivors, although in a destitute condition, were busily engaged in hunting out their relatives for burial. In many cases only one of a family is left. Relief parties were formed in Galveston, and food and clothing were liberally given for the sufferers. Information from Matagorda, also on the coast, states that of all the houses in that place, only two remain standing. Cedar Lake is also reported washed away, and all the inhabitants drowned, but nothing definite has been received. Of twenty-eight persons at East Bay, only five are known to survive.

The Russian General Kaufman has summoned Khokand, and all the Russian prisoners have been delivered over to him .... Mrs. Wise, a widow of Malboro, N. H., while temporarily insane, cut the throat of Mr Gerould, a lady visiting her, and then cut her own with a scythe. Neither is expected to recover. Owing to a heavy defalcation, the Mechanics' bank of Montreal has suspended. The editor of the Berlin *Germania* has been sentenced to two months imprisonment for publishing an article displeasing to the government. A horse disease similar to the epizootic in a mild form, has broken out in New York city, Long Island and other towns of the State. Charles G. Fisher, late United States assistant district attorney of the District of Columbia, has been arrested on charge of stealing legal papers from the Washington criminal court. The papers were recovered. The homeopathists of New York State celebrated the semi-centennial of the introduction of that practice into this country. Speeches were made and letters from distinguished homeopathists read. A fire in the silverware manufactory of the Whiting Manufacturing Company at North Attleboro, Mass., entirely destroyed it. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Three hundred men were thrown out of employment. The New York *Daily Witness* has suspended.

The Liberals of New York State, in a convention at Albany, adopted a platform commending Gov Tilden's canal reform policy, advising voters to sustain only such candidates as will support the work of reform, condemns the interference of office-holders in political conventions, declares for a single presidential term, and condemns official corruption and extravagance. The convention adjourned without nominating a ticket. The Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention at Worcester, nominated a ticket for State officers, headed by Wm Gaston for governor, and Gen. Wm F. Bartlett for lieutenant-governor. The platform utterly repudiates the right of any State to secede from the Union, and claims as equally inviolable the right of any States to govern themselves, opposes any expansion of the currency, and favors a return to a specie basis, arraigns the Republican party for its profligate waste of the public money and its neglect and defective system of taxation finance and currency favors an open field and fair play for both capital and labor, the interests of which are identical, congratulates the State upon the repeal of the prohibitory law as tending to promote public order and morality. The Republicans of Maryland renominated J Morrison Harris for governor, and adopted a platform declaring in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and national governments, disapproves of the further expansion of the currency and favors a speedy return to specie, deprecates the corruption in the government of Maryland and hails with joy the uprising of the people to destroy rings and cliques.

A South Australian telegram states that the harvest prospects are unprecedented. The wool crop is good. The town of Velasco, Texas was entirely swept away by the late inundation but no lives were lost. A letter from the steamship and railroad agent at Indianola says two hundred houses were swept away at that place. The British steamer Tigress, from Cow Bay for Montreal, was so damaged during the recent gales that the captain was obliged to run her aground on the Magdalen Island, where she became a total wreck. The crew and passengers escaped. The minister of public works presented to the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil a request of the Emperor to sanction a rest of eighteen months for the duration to Europe and the United States. During the session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Indianapolis, Ind., a street procession was indulged in when fully ten thousand Odd Fellows were in line. Three children of John McCormick were left alone for a few hours one evening, and as it was chilly, they attempted to build a fire, starting it with turpentine, as they had seen their mother. The instant a match was touched to the kindlings an explosion occurred, and the children were enveloped in flames and terribly burned, one of them fatally. The emperor of Austria, on receiving the Parliamentary delegations, spoke hopefully of the maintenance of peace in Europe. A man named Cotting, in Piermont, N. H. was awakened at night in his room by a tramp, who demanded his money, at the same time presenting a loaded pistol and threatening to blow out his brains. Cotting directed him to a bureau, where he said there was $700. The tramp, while searching for the money, laid down the pistol. Cotting seized the weapon and shot the man dead. The balance sheet of the Post-office department for the fiscal year ending June 30, just prepared, shows that, notwithstanding a large increase of service, the expenses were $48,866 less than the previous year.

Servia and Montenegro have notified the powers of their determination to remain neutral on the troubles between Turkey and the northwestern provinces. The new Spanish ministry is a combination of the Liberal and Conservative elements .. The single-scull race between Englehardt and O'Neil at Saratoga, resulted in a victory for the former in 20.23½, winning by three seconds. The baggage of the Prince of Wales, together with that of his suite, plate, presents, etc., have been embarked on the British war vessel Serapis, which is to convey the prince to Brindisi on his way to the East Indies the latter part of the week. She will sail for Brindisi, Italy, where it has been decided the prince will embark, instead of from Venice .. While Lester Sykes was working at a new well thirty-seven feet from the surface, in West Springfield, Mass., quicksands caused a caving in. A head timbering formed an arch over Sykes saving him from immediate death, and leaving a slight opening for ventilation. An alarm was given and fifty men began the work of rescue. It was necessary to dig a pit thirty feet in diameter to avoid crushing in the balance of the earth and so shutting off all air. Delays worked steadily for thirty-six hours before they came to Sykes, and he was then dead. His voice was heard twenty-four hours after burial .... The Cuban insurgents are actively engaging the enemy all over the island, and many of the richest plantations have been despoiled. Count Valmaseda lately sent persons to promise the insurgents that if they would refrain from destroying property he would respect their hospitals. His offer was rejected. A married man named Isbell strolled into the woods with a Miss Laughlin, a girl of sixteen, near Bellefontaine, Ohio. Miss Laughlin not returning, search was made, and she was found, nearly nude, and dead, her throat cut from ear to ear. A terrible struggle had evidently taken place. Isbell was arrested.

Dispatches from the devastated regions of Texas, state that one hundred and fifty lives were lost in the small settlements along the coast, besides the one hundred and fifty lost at Indianola, making three hundred in all. Of the three hundred houses of Indianola, only two were left standing. The coroner's jury on the aerial ladder disaster at New York censured the fire commissioners for using the ladders without having had them properly tested.

Dangerous Playfellows.

A veteran soldier, recently discharged from the soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio, visited the zoological gardens at Cincinnati, and became deeply interested in the domestic manœuvers of a couple of huge California grizzly bears, male and female, and amused upon putting his hands into the cage to caress them.

The keeper warned him of the danger, but the soldier persisted and insisted also that he knew how to handle bears, knew all about them in fact, and he would prove it.

A crowd gathered around which seem to exasperate the bears. The soldier intruded his left hand between the bars again, when it was immediately seized by the male bear, and in a moment the entire arm was lacerated and chewed into fragments. The arm was literally torn from the socket, and, in trying to save it, the fellow inserted the right hand, which the she bear seized and chewed into splinters. His name is Oscar Nimmer.

Both arms were amputated, but the man died.

To a squire who was boasting of his horse's speed, Foote, the witty comedian, replied. "Pooh! my horse will stand faster than yours will gallop."

No one who has once tried Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) fails to see its wonderful economy. Ask your grocer to get it, and give it a trial.

To have good health the liver must be kept in order. Hanford's Liver Invigorator has become a staple family medicine purely vegetable—exhausts and tones—for all deranged states of liver, stomach and bowels. Will clear the cuticle, and cure sick headache, etc. See advertisement.—*Com.*

There is no disease flesh is heir to more troublesome to manage than rheumatism. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicuous remedy for this complaint is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.—Com.*

Two or three doses of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will cure a horse of any common cough or cold, and the very worst cases may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.—*Com.*

That iron is valuable as a medicine has long been known, but it is only since its preparation in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in cases of dyspepsia and debility is most salutary.—*Com.*

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Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save an entrance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel opposite Grand Central Depot. Over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of $900 000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class hotel in New York. Stages and street cars pass the door for all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—*Com.*

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Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will cause the death of the patient they force up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the trouble.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many pass on complaining of a dull pain in the side, sometimes, a hacking cough, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so afflicted, if they take one, two heavy doses and if one or both in these cases do not do the work, the stomach and liver clogged or not acting freely and actively, and almost before they are aware the lungs are in a state of sore, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not check opium or anything calculated to check a cough and cool.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the sea rich juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a generous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, pills sallow or the complexion inclines to one of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are prescribed.

These medicines are prepared only by
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The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10	@	12½
Common to Good Texans	6½	@	8
Milch Cows	35	@	80
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6¼
Dressed	8½	@	8¾
Sheep	6½	@	6¾
Lambs	8½	@	9¾
Cotton—Middling	13½	@	13¾
Flour—Extra Western	6 60	@	6 80
State Extra	6 50	@	6 85
Red Western	1 20	@	1 23
No. 2 Spring	1 25	@	1 28
Rye—State	90	@	90
Barley—State	1 05	@	1 07
Barley Malt	1 00	@	1 50
Oats—Mixed Western	80	@	82
Corn—Mixed Western	70½	@	73½
Hay, per cwt	65	@	90
Straw, per cwt	50	@	90
Hops	7@ 12½	@	0@
Pork—Mess	12 25	@	12 50
Lard	12½	@	12¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	15 50	@	16 50
" No. 2, new	13 50	@	14 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@	5 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	20	@	25
Codfish—Grafo	07	@	07
Wool—California Fleece		@	33
" Texas	20	@	33
" Australian	47	@	50
Butter—State	20	@	27
Western Dairy	22	@	30
Western Yellow	15	@	20
Western Ordinary	10	@	12
Pennsylvania Flats	22	@	0
Cheese—State Factory	08½	@	13
" Skimmed	02	@	07
Western	08	@	11
Eggs—State	26	@	28

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 35	@	1 45
Rye—State	87	@	90
Corn—Mixed	70	@	72
Barley—State	1 10	@	1 10
Oats—State	61	@	61

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	6 85	@	6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 20	@	1 20
Corn—Mixed	64	@	64½
Oats	42	@	43
Rye	1 20	@	1 20
Barley	1 20	@	1 20

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	10	@	10¾
Flour—Extra	6 70	@	6 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 10	@	1 10
Rye	90	@	90
Corn—Yellow	70	@	71
Oats—Mixed	39	@	40
Petroleum	06½	@	06½

CINCINNATI.

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 60	@	7 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 20	@	1 30
Rye	90	@	90
Corn—Yellow	70	@	71
Mixed	69	@	70
Oats—Mixed	38½	@	41
Petroleum—Crude	14½	@	Refined 15¾

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